

A² 3. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that B carries, in addition to the group X, one or more substituents which are chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.

4. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that R¹ and/or R² are substituted once or several times, the substituent or substituents being chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.

5. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains a polymerization initiator and optionally a polymerizable binder. *wherein*

A³ 7. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 5, characterized in that it contains at least one ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable monomer.

9. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 5, characterized in that the quantity of the amide BX_n relative to the sum of the masses of the amide-BX_n and other polymerizable monomers is more than 3 wt.-%, preferably more than 10 wt.-%.

10. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 5, characterized in that it contains an initiator for the photopolymerization.

11. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains filler.

A⁴ 12. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains at least 1 wt.-% preferably at least 5 wt.-% of the amid BX_n relative to the overall mass of the dental material.

13. (Amended) Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that it contains

- 2. Polymerizable monomer*
- (a) 1 to 90 wt.-% of the amide BX_n,
 - (b) 0.1 to 5.0 wt.-% polymerization initiator,
 - (c) 0 to 70 wt.-% polymerizable monomer (non-acidic),
 - (d) 0 to 70 wt.-% acidic polymerizable monomer,
 - (e) 0 to 70 wt.-% filler,

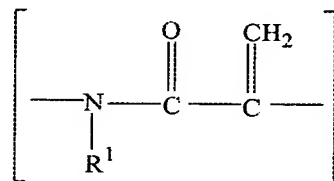
(f) 0 to 70 wt.-% solvent

in each case relative to the overall mass of the dental material.

14. (Amended) An amide of the general formula BX_n in which

B stands for a hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 50 carbon atoms which can contain one or more of the groups O, S, NH, CO-NH, O-CO-NH and/or NH-CO-NH, and which is substituted n times by the group X,

X stands for the group



which is bound to the radical B via the nitrogen atom or via C-2, the bond site not connected to B carrying a radical R^2 ,

R^1 is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, two or more radicals X being able to share a radical R^1 and R^1 also being able to be a constituent of the radical B,

R^2 is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, and

n is a number from 2 to 5, comprising a dental adhesive, coating material, filling material or dental cement.